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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

F.S.
HE-1

April 13, 1925.

FOREIGN NEWS ON HEMP

BIG INCREASE IN ITALIAN HEMP AREA.



The Italian hemp acreage for 1925 is believed to be considerably larger than in 1924, according to a cable from Consul Haven at Florence. The area in Northern Italy alone is reported as 154,000 acres, as compared with a hemp area for all Italy of 173,000 in 1924 and 168,000 in 1923. It is not known precisely what Departments are included in the 154,000 acres reported by the Consul. Detailed acreage statistics for 1924 are not available. In 1923, however, the eight northernmost Departments of Italy together with the new territory, which produced practically the entire Italian hemp crop except that grown in the Naples district in the south, had a hemp area of only 101,000 acres. Provided southern Italy should have a 1925 hemp area no larger than the amount sown in 1923 the 1925 acreage for all Italy would amount to at least 220,000 acres or an increase of 47,000 acres over that reported for last year.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
WASHINGTON

April 11, 1928

THE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

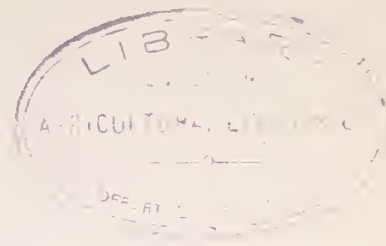
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11-1

THE BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

The Bureau of Plant Industry is pleased to be notified

of the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. regarding the
matter of the Bureau of Plant Industry. The Bureau of Plant
Industry is a part of the Department of Agriculture and is
responsible for the promotion and development of the plant
industries of the United States. It is the policy of the
Bureau to cooperate with other agencies in the promotion
of the plant industries of the United States. It is the
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington



July 24, 1925

F.S.
HE-2

FOREIGN NEWS ON HEMP

JUL 27 1925

ITALIAN HEMP CROP DAMAGED

Damage done to the hemp crop in northern Italy by recent hail and wind storms will reduce the crop materially below previous expectations, but production is still expected to be greater than that last year, according to a cable from Consul Haven at Florence. In the Ferrara district which produces about a third of the total Italian crop, production is expected to be reduced 25 per cent as a result of the storms, and in Rovigo 15 per cent. In Bologna and Forli the damage was insignificant. According to present indications the crop of these regions is expected to reach 60,000 tons of good quality hemp, the Consul states. Assuming this figure to be metric tons the crop would be about 135 million pounds. The probable crop in southern Italy was previously believed to be about 65 million pounds of good quality both as to color and texture. The total crop for Italy according to these figures would be 200 million pounds which is an increase of 35 millions over 1924. The acreage for all Italy was unofficially estimated in May at 247,000 acres according to Assistant Commercial Attache Osborne at Rome, which would be an increase of about 43 per cent over the 173,000 acres officially reported for last year.

The hemp crop of Russia on July 1 was reported to be slightly above average in condition whereas at the same time in 1924 it was only mediocre, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture. Flax was average in condition this year and slightly below average in 1924.

The hemp area of Czechoslovakia for 1925 is practically the same as that of 1924 amounting to 28,800 acres this year compared with 28,900 acres last. The hemp area of Bulgaria for 1925 is 10,600 acres compared with 8,800 acres in 1924.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
1950

RESEARCH REPORT

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

The first part of this report deals with the study of the reaction of the metal ion with the ligand. The results show that the reaction is reversible and that the equilibrium constant is of the order of 10⁴. The second part of the report deals with the study of the reaction of the metal ion with the ligand in the presence of a competing ligand. The results show that the reaction is reversible and that the equilibrium constant is of the order of 10⁴. The third part of the report deals with the study of the reaction of the metal ion with the ligand in the presence of a competing ligand. The results show that the reaction is reversible and that the equilibrium constant is of the order of 10⁴.

The fourth part of this report deals with the study of the reaction of the metal ion with the ligand in the presence of a competing ligand. The results show that the reaction is reversible and that the equilibrium constant is of the order of 10⁴.

The fifth part of this report deals with the study of the reaction of the metal ion with the ligand in the presence of a competing ligand. The results show that the reaction is reversible and that the equilibrium constant is of the order of 10⁴.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

F.S.
HE-3

August 4, 1925

FOREIGN NEWS ON HEMP

SOUTHERN ITALIAN HEMP AREA RELATIVELY LARGE

Practically half of the indicated 80,000 acre increase in the area sown to hemp in Italy this year, has occurred in Southern Italy in Campagna alone, according to reports from Consul H. D. Finley at Naples, received in the Department of Agriculture. Preliminary figures indicate an area of 95,000 - 100,000 acres compared with approximately 63,000 acres sown last year, or an increase of nearly 60 per cent. The area for all Italy was unofficially estimated in May at 247,000 acres, or an increase of 43 per cent over last year. The acreage in Campagna in the past three years has been as follows:

Division	:	1923	:	1924 ^{a/}	:	1925 ^{b/}
	:	<u>Acres</u>	:	<u>Acres</u>	:	<u>Acres</u>
Naples.....	:	20,250	:	20,000	:	32,000
Caserta.....	:	32,600	:	33,000	:	52,000
Others.....	:	10,150	:	10,000	:	11-16,000
Campagna.....	:	63,000	:	63,000	:	95-100,000

^{a/}Various consular reports indicate an acreage approximately equal to that in 1923.

^{b/}Estimate based upon reported increases over 1924 acreage.

The relatively large increase by farmers in the area devoted to hemp in Southern Italy was due to the high prices prevailing in the Naples market for the raw hemp throughout the winter and spring of 1924-1925, according to Consul Finley. The production this year in Southern Italy will probable total 63,000,000 - 68,000,000 pounds as against an average of 57,000,000. The quality of the crop is very good, both in texture and color.

Exports of Hemp

Although the export market at Naples is said to be brisk, exports of hemp from all Italy decreased during the first four months of 1925, as compared with the same periods of 1923 and 1924. In the first four months of this year 42,129,000 pounds were exported while in 1923 and 1924

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

1. The first part of the experiment was to determine the molar mass of a polymer. This was done by measuring the osmotic pressure of a solution of the polymer in a solvent. The osmotic pressure was measured at several different concentrations and the data were plotted as $\frac{\pi}{c}$ versus c . The intercept of the line at $c = 0$ gives the limiting value of $\frac{\pi}{c}$, which is equal to $\frac{RT}{M}$, where M is the molar mass of the polymer. From this value, M was calculated to be approximately 100,000 g/mol.

2. The second part of the experiment was to determine the degree of substitution of a polymer. This was done by measuring the refractive index of a solution of the polymer in a solvent. The refractive index was measured at several different concentrations and the data were plotted as $n_D - n_0$ versus c . The intercept of the line at $c = 0$ gives the limiting value of $n_D - n_0$, which is equal to $k'c$, where k' is a constant that depends on the degree of substitution. From this value, the degree of substitution was calculated to be approximately 0.5.

3. The third part of the experiment was to determine the molecular weight of a polymer. This was done by measuring the viscosity of a solution of the polymer in a solvent. The viscosity was measured at several different concentrations and the data were plotted as $\frac{\eta_{sp}}{c}$ versus c . The intercept of the line at $c = 0$ gives the limiting value of $\frac{\eta_{sp}}{c}$, which is equal to $\frac{[\eta]}{M}$, where $[\eta]$ is the intrinsic viscosity and M is the molecular weight of the polymer. From this value, M was calculated to be approximately 100,000 g/mol.

exports amounted to 50,423,000 pounds and 45,825,000 pounds, respectively. The exports from Naples so far in 1925 have almost equalled the 1924 total in quantity and have already surpassed it in value. The only explanation of this situation, according to Consul Finley, appears to be that the export market is using more of the South Italian hemp and less of the better quality produced in the North.

Declared exports of hemp from Naples to the United States during the past two years and a half were as follows:

Period	Quantity	Value
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
1923.....	2,006,588	137,919
1924.....	339,579	81,728
1925. (5 mos.).....	321,402	90,776
January.....	140,564	42,700
February.....	---	---
March.....	68,323	18,670
April.....	44,819	14,233
May.....	67,696	15,173

Germany, France, Great Britain and the United States continue to be Italy's best customers. Unless an increase in production occurs in other important hemp areas, the South Italian hemp trade is looking forward to a good 1925 season.

Hemp Prices.

Hemp prices on the Naples market on June 25, as compared with those of June 1 and December 1, 1925, are shown in the tables below, the first giving quotations in Italian units and the second, quotations converted to American equivalents. It is important to note that prices in lires have risen steadily since a year ago for all grades quoted. When converted at exchange rates prevailing on the date of quotation, however, the situation is changed materially. Prices are now generally lower than in December, and medium grades quoted are little changed from a year ago. Better grades of hemp, however, and some of the inferior qualities are considerably higher than in June 1924.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that this is essential for the proper management of the organization's finances and for ensuring compliance with relevant regulations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data. It describes how this information is used to identify trends and make informed decisions. The text also mentions the use of statistical tools to process large amounts of data efficiently.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of technology in modern data management. It highlights how software solutions have revolutionized the way data is stored, accessed, and analyzed, leading to significant improvements in efficiency and accuracy.

4. The final part of the document discusses the challenges associated with data security and privacy. It notes that as the volume of data grows, the risk of breaches increases, and organizations must implement robust security measures to protect sensitive information. It also touches upon the importance of data governance and the need for clear policies regarding data usage.

NAPLES HEMP PRICES

Original Units

Local Quality Name	Quotation per metric quintal (220.46 lbs.)		
	June 1, 1924	Dec. 1, 1924	June 25, 1925
	<u>Lires</u>	<u>Lires</u>	<u>Lires</u>
Spago da Calzolaio.....	940	1,015	1,095
Paesano Extra Extra l chiaro..	915	970	1,070
Paesano Extra l.....	895	945	1,050
Paesano Vero l.....	870	935	1,000
Paesano Extra Extra scolorato :	715	---	930
Paesano Extra scolorato..... :	700	---	900
Spontito 1.....	1,100	1,225	1,400
" 2.....	1,050	1,200	1,350
" 3.....	1,000	1,150	1,300

NAPLES HEMP PRICES

American Equivalents

Local Quality Name	Quotation per ton of 2,000 lbs.		
	June 1, 1924	Dec. 1, 1924	June 25, 1925
	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
Spago da Calzolaio.....	368.50	400.50	368.50
Paesano Extra Extra l chiaro. :	358.50	383.00	360.00
Paesano Extra l.....	351.00	373.00	353.50
Paesano Vero l.....	341.00	369.00	336.50
Paesano Extra Extra scolorato :	280.00	---	313.00
Paesano Extra scolorato..... :	274.50	---	303.00
Spontito 1.....	431.00	483.50	471.00
" 2.....	411.50	473.50	454.50
" 3.....	392.00	454.00	437.50



The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records. It emphasizes that every entry should be clearly documented and reviewed regularly. The text continues to describe various methods for organizing data, including the use of tables and charts to present information in a clear and concise manner.

In the second section, the author details the process of data collection and analysis. It highlights the need for consistency in data entry and the importance of using standardized procedures to ensure the reliability of the results. The text also mentions the use of statistical tools to analyze the data and draw meaningful conclusions.

The final part of the document provides a summary of the findings and offers recommendations for future research. It suggests that further studies should be conducted to explore the relationship between the variables mentioned in the text. The author concludes by expressing the hope that the information provided will be helpful to others in the field.

The second part of the document focuses on the practical aspects of data management. It discusses the challenges of handling large amounts of data and offers solutions for efficient storage and retrieval. The text also covers the importance of data security and the need to implement appropriate safeguards to protect sensitive information.

In the third section, the author explores the role of technology in data analysis. It discusses the use of software tools and databases to streamline the data processing workflow. The text also mentions the benefits of using cloud-based solutions for data storage and collaboration.

The final part of the document provides a conclusion and a list of references. It summarizes the key points discussed throughout the text and provides a list of sources used in the research. The author expresses gratitude to those who provided support and assistance during the course of the project.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

F.S.
HE-4

August 31, 1925

FOREIGN NEWS ON HEMP

ITALIAN HEMP CROP OF GOOD SIZE AND QUALITY

The August harvest of hemp in Italy is completed, according to a cable to the Department of Agriculture from Consul Remillard at Rome. The production for all of Italy is estimated to be equal to, or larger than, that in 1924, when 165 million pounds of hemp were harvested. The crop in southern Italy, according to the American Consul at Naples, will be one-third larger than last year when approximately 60 million pounds were produced. No definite estimate of the northern Italian crop has yet been received, but earlier reports have indicated a production fully as great as last year, although considerable damage from storms has occurred in the Ferrara and Rovigo district. Production in northern Italy last year amounted to approximately 103 million pounds. Consul Remillard in his cable reports that the quality of the crop is good both in northern and southern Italy and that weather conditions have been satisfactory.

European stocks are reported generally exhausted. The Italian crop is arriving on the market slowly and prices are firm, according to Consul Remillard. Spago plain was quoted on August 24 at lire 1180 per quintal (\$19.91 per 100 lbs.); special at lire 1230 (\$20.76); extra, lire 1130 (\$19.07); very extra, lire 1150 (\$19.41). Consul Haven at Florence reports Italian spinning mills paying full prices, with Primo Bologna natural quoted in Bologna at lire 1100 to 1150 per quintal (\$18.56 to \$19.41 per 100 lbs.) for October-December delivery. French, German, and Swiss interest in the Naples market is keen, but present purchases are reported to be for immediate need only.

Declared exports of hemp from Italy for the month of June, 1925, totalled 5,083,808 pounds, of which 224,870 pounds were exported to the United States. Exports to the United States for the past two and a half years have been as follows:

	<u>Pounds</u>
1923	2,006,588
1924	339,579
1925:	
January	140,564
February	---
March	68,323
April	44,819
May	67,696
June	224,870

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A block of faint text, possibly a signature or a specific note.

- A list of items, possibly a table of contents or a list of names, with faint text and small circular markers.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
u Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

September 9, 1925

F.S.
HE-5

1.9
Ec 752F.

FOREIGN NEWS ON HEMP



MEXICAN SISAL SELLS AT OLD RATE

After lowering the price to 8 3/8 cents per pound for July shipments, Mexican sisal interests replaced the old rate of 8 1/2 cents aboard ship at Progreso for August sales, according to a cable to the Department of Agriculture from Consul H. C. Vogenitz. The price to growers dropped to 6 1/2 cents in August against 6 3/4 cents received during June and July. August shipments totaled 62,960 bales of which 58,060 bales were for American account. July shipments reached 61,619 bales of which 40,754 came to the United States. Many of the August shipments were purchased at the lower July rate for future delivery. Stocks on September 1 amounted to 50,945 bales against 40,777 on August 1.

STATE OF TEXAS

COUNTY OF [illegible]

19[illegible]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

September 30, 1925

F.S.
HE-6

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EC 752F.

FOREIGN NEWS ON HEMP

WORLD HEMP SITUATION



Information received in the Department of Agriculture, up to the end of September, indicates a world hemp fiber crop considerably in excess of production in 1924. Official estimates of the acreage in five foreign countries, combined with the area in the United States, give a total hemp acreage for the six countries amounting to 410,000 acres compared with 277,000 acres in the same countries in 1924. These countries last year represented about half the world's hemp area excluding Russia, but only about one-eighth of the world acreage with Russia included. All countries reporting to date, except Czechoslovakia, show increased acreages. The Russian crop is treated separately below. Detailed figures on area and production estimates received up to September 30, are given on page 3.

The crop in Italy, the world's largest hemp fiber producer aside from Russia, and from which most of our hemp imports come, will be larger than that of 1924, which amounted to 163 million pounds, according to cable reports from Consuls Romillard at Rome, and Brown at Genoa. Official estimates now place the Italian acreage at 57 per cent greater than that of 1924 compared with a 43 per cent increase estimated earlier in the season. Production in the provinces of Naples and Caserta in southern Italy is placed at 70 million pounds from 85,000 acres. This confirms an earlier estimate from the Consul at Naples placing the total southern crop at one-third larger than the 60 million pounds produced last year. The area still unreported in southern Italy has been estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000 acres. No figures on production are yet available for northern Italy, but production will undoubtedly be larger than in 1924 in spite of the early season storm damage. The large increase of acreage over 1924 now officially reported more than offsets the damage to the crop.

Poland, which usually ranks next after Italy in hemp fiber production, has not yet reported hemp acreage. The condition of the growing crop at the end of July was generally satisfactory. The state of the crop in Yugoslavia was very good in the middle of July, the latest date for which a statement is available. With an increase of about a third in acreage for that country the harvest may be expected to be well above last year. Condition reports also available for Czechoslovakia, Lithuania and Japan through the middle or end of July report growing conditions as generally favorable to the crop.

The only countries to report production, aside from the United States and Russia, are Bulgaria and French Morocco, both of minor importance in hemp fiber production. French Morocco reports an increase of about 100 per cent in production for 1925 as compared with 1924, but Bulgaria reports a decrease of about 16 per cent, as shown in the table below.

Russia, according to available figures, last year accounted for about three-fourths of the world's hemp area. Estimates for this year put out by Russian official sources indicate a crop much larger than that of 1924. The Agricultural Commissariat reported to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome that the acreage for the Soviet Union excluding the Ukraine, White Russia, Transcaucasia and Turkostan, was 13 per cent greater than in 1924. A statement to the International Institute of Agriculture indicated that growing conditions in Russia at the end of July were slightly above average in the regions where the crop is grown principally for fiber and this is more than borne out by an estimate of a production of 486,000 short tons equivalent to 972,000,000 pounds compared with 306,000 short tons or 612,000,000 pounds for 1924, received by the Russian Information Bureau in Washington.

The importance of Russia's hemp crop to the outside world at the present time is difficult to estimate with the present dearth of reliable trade statistics for that country. The Commercial Yearbook of the Soviet Union for 1925 quotes an estimate that 16,000 tons (kind of ton not stated) should be available for export from the 1924 crop. This would be equivalent to 32,000,000 to 35,000,000 pounds. The "Russian Review" of September 15 states that during the first three quarters of the fiscal year 1924-25 3,798,000 gold rubles' worth of hemp were exported as compared with only 1,148,000 gold rubles' worth in the same period of 1923-24. Prices of hemp were higher for the 1924 crop than for 1925 but not enough higher to account for a big difference in total value. This statement seems to indicate, therefore, that exports from Russia for the 1924 crop exceeded those for that of 1923. The United States has imported no hemp from Russia for the past five calendar years. In 1913, however, about a sixth of our imports were from Russia.

European stocks of hemp fiber were reported generally exhausted in August and the Italian crop was arriving on the market slowly. Prices were firm at that time, but have since fallen sharply. Hemp from the Province of Ferrara, according to a cable from Consul Brown at Genoa, dated September 24, was being quoted at prices ranging from 650 to 700 lira per quintal (\$12.00 to \$13.00 per hundred pounds). Prime Bologna natural was quoted in Bologna at lira 1100 to 1150 per quintal (\$18.56 to \$19.41 per hundred pounds) a month earlier for October-December delivery. Naples prices, according to Consul Brown, for the past two months were as in the table given below. The quality, color and texture of the hemp crop in Southern Italy is good, but the quality in Ferrara is poor as a result of bad weather, according to the Consul.

HEMP PRICES: Naples, 1925

Grade	Quotations in		Quotations in	
	lire per quintal		dollars per hundred pounds	
	Aug. 24	Sept. 24	Aug. 24	Sept. 24
Spago special.....	1230	970	20.76	17.95
Spago plain.....	1180	920	19.91	17.03
Extrissimo.....	1150	900	19.41	16.66
Extra.....	1130	800	19.07	14.81

Conversions at exchange of the day - Federal Reserve Board.

HEMP: Acreage, 1924 and 1925

Country	1924	1925 ^{a/}
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Yugoslavia.....	61,900	87,000
Bulgaria.....	8,800	10,600
Italy.....	173,500	271,800
Czechoslovakia.....	28,900	28,800
French Morocco.....	2,000	4,900
Total above countries...	275,100	403,100
United States.....	b/ 2,150	7,000
Total above.....	277,250	410,100
Total all countries reporting		
1924.....	2,353,000	

^{a/} Provisional. ^{b/} Excludes 20 acres in Kentucky.

HEMP: Fiber Production, 1924 and 1925

Country	1924	1925 ^{a/}
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
United States.....	1,760,000	5,200,000
Bulgaria.....	4,750,000	3,990,000
French Morocco.....	1,760,000	3,530,000
Total above countries.....	8,270,000	12,720,000
Total all countries reporting		
in 1924.....	1,030,800,000	

Compiled from International Institute of Agriculture except United States which is taken from "Wisconsin Hemp Order".

^{a/} Preliminary estimates.

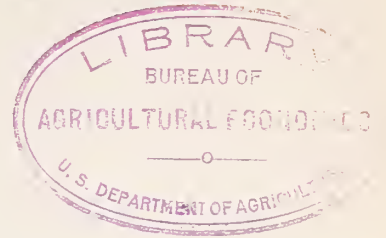
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

F.S.
HE-7

October 20, 1925.

FOREIGN NEWS ON HEMP

FOREIGN HEMP CROPS



19
44-7527

The Polish and German hemp areas for 1925, just reported to the Department of Agriculture by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, bring the total 1925 hemp area for all countries, so far reporting, up to 525,000 acres, as compared with 392,550 acres for the same countries in 1924. The Polish area of 106,800 acres, however, is little changed from the 106,300 acres of last year, and the German area is reduced from 9,000 acres in 1924 to 8,100 this year. Poland is usually the third most important producer of hemp.

Production reports received up to October 19th, excluding that for Russia, total 32,560,000 pounds compared with 25,840,000 pounds for the same countries last year. This figure includes the 1925 estimate of 19,840,000 pounds for Czechoslovakia and that of 17,570,000 pounds for 1924.

The International Institute of Agriculture has reported generally favorable conditions except for the drought in Italy during August. The harvest is completed in Yugoslavia and the yield is considered good. Hungary ~~expects~~ a good average crop and the quality of the crop in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is reported better than last year.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 Bureau of Agricultural Economics
 Washington

October 24, 1925

F.S.
 HE-8

1.7
 Ec 752 F

FOREIGN NEWS ON HEMP

ITALIAN HEMP MARKET DULL



Very little demand from European sources is being felt for Italian hemp, and the market is relatively dull with a drop in prices anticipated, according to a cable just received in the Department of Agriculture from Consul Dominian at Rome. Italian spinners have begun buying first quality hemp at Naples, but only in a small way. Although the harvest has been completed no official information as to production is yet available.

The Naples market is reported as showing a lack of fine hemp, although the best fiber from the southern Italian crop is coming onto the market more rapidly than inferior grades. The southern crop is stated to be satisfactory in color, but lacking in tensile strength. The quality of the crop in Bologna province is reported to be good.

Italian exports of hemp for nine months ending September, amounted to approximately 27,940 short tons of raw hemp, and 2,280 tons of fine hemp, of which about 1,500 tons of raw hemp and 485 of fine hemp were shipped to the United States. September exports to the United States amounted to 11½ tons of raw hemp and about 1 ton of fine hemp.

Bologna prices as of October 20 to 22 for morelli buoni were equivalent to \$14.45 to \$15.90 per 100 pounds, and for partiti buona to \$14.64 to \$15.36 per 100 pounds. Naples prices, as of October 22 with comparison in previous months were as follows:

HEMP PRICES: Naples, 1925

Grado	Quotations in			Quotations in		
	lire per quintal			dollars per hundred pounds		
	Aug. 24	Sept. 24	Oct. 22	Aug. 24	Sept. 24	Oct. 22
Spago special...	1230	970	985	20.76	17.95	17.60
Spago plain.....	1180	920	930	19.91	17.03	16.62
Extrissimo.....	1150	900	900	19.41	16.66	16.08
Extra.....	1130	800	870	19.07	14.81	15.55

Conversion at exchange of the day - Federal Reserve Board.



SPANISH HEMP PRODUCTION DECREASES

The hemp area in Spain for 1925 is estimated at 17,300 acres as compared with 15,000 acres last year, according to a cablegram from the International Institute of Agriculture. Production of hemp fiber, however, shows a decrease of 26 per cent from last year, being placed at 17,853,000 pounds for 1925 as compared with 24,180,000 pounds for 1924.

THE JUTE CROP OF INDIA

Although the 1925 jute crop in India is estimated by the Indian Department of Statistics to be 7,851,328 bales, an average of estimates by the trade in Calcutta is around 8,500,000 bales, according to Assistant Trade Commissioner Sabine at Calcutta. Practically no stock was carried over from last year, and if the liberal buying last year by Continental Europe, especially in Germany, is maintained, overseas demand will probably reach four million bales, states "The Near East and India" for September 24, 1925.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

November 21, 1925

F.S.
HE-9

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FOREIGN NEWS ON HEMP

WORLD HEMP FIBER SITUATION



Official estimates of increased hemp production for Italy and Poland just received in the Department of Agriculture from the International Institute of Agriculture, together with additional estimates of acreage and production for minor producing countries, confirm previous indications of an increase in 1925 world production of hemp outside of Russia. Since scattering reports for Russia also continue to indicate increased production for that country, which last year is supposed to have accounted for three-fourths of the world's hemp area. World production, therefore, may be expected to be materially above that of 1924.

Reports on the quality of the crop are less favorable. Wigglesworth and Company in their annual report on the Italian hemp crop states that early reports of an excellent quality have not been realized owing to the large area affected by hail and to wind damage. The fiber is better grown, stronger and longer than last year but there is little spinning hemp. There will be a large quantity of second rate hemp. Wigglesworth states that there is a larger amount of "stick" in the good marks than is usually permissible. Bologna hemp in general is not nearly so fine as last year nor is the color so good, although the fiber is strong. Ferrara and Veneto hems compare better with last year than the Bologna. In Naples the quality is said to be far below the previous crop, containing a great variety of fiber both coarse and fine. The hemp is also shorter. The color of the first crop is not bad but the seed hemp is badly discolored because of heavy rains at the time it was being prepared.

No definite statement is available as to the quality of the Russian fiber. A report on the Russian flax situation by Commercial Attache Mayer at Riga states that the weather during October was abnormal, impeding the gathering of the fiber and also causing some deterioration of the quality. Although the important flax and hemp districts do not coincide, it is probable that these conditions have also affected the hemp crop, causing the quality to run poor even though the quantity may be large. The same report speaks of poor October weather conditions in Latvia. Lithuania and Esthonia which doubtless have affected the quality of the hemp crop there.

Hungarian hemp at the beginning of the harvest season, was reported as fine and of good quality.

HEMP: Total acreage and fiber production

Country	Area		Production	
	1924	1925	1924	1925
	: Preliminary :		: Preliminary :	
	Acres	Acres	1,000	1,000
			pounds	pounds
Italy	173,500	271,800	163,140	257,940
Poland.....	106,300	106,800	49,190	61,729
Czechoslovakia.....	28,900	28,800	17,570	19,320
Bulbaria	8,800	10,600	4,750	3,990
United States.....	a/ 2,150	7,000	1,760	5,200
French Morocco.....	2,000	4,900	1,760	3,530
Total 6 countries....	321,650	429,900	238,170	351,709
Rumania	77,900	88,300		
Yugoslavia	61,900	86,800		
Germany	9,000	8,100		
Total 9 countries.....	470,450	613,600		

a/ Excluded 20 acres in Kentucky.

DECREASE IN ABACA MANILA HEMP PRODUCTION IN THE PHILIPPINES

The official report of Abaca stamped and graded in the Philippines from January to October inclusive tends to bear out earlier reports of a shorter crop this year than last. The amount stamped through October this year amounted to only 996,718 bales compared with 1,238,139 bales in the same period of 1924. A bale weighs on an average about 270 pounds.

SHIPMENTS OF HENEQUEN FROM YUCATAN

Total shipments of henequen from Progreso for the period January to October, inclusive, this year, amounted to 581,921 bales, compared with shipments of 433,110 bales in the corresponding months last year, according to reports from Vice Consul Vognitz. Total shipments for 1924 amounted to 614,713 bales. The shipments to date seem to indicate that the crop may fall somewhat short of the 800,000 bales expected earlier in the season, although the crop will be considerably larger than that of last year. Stocks at Progreso on November 1, 1925 amounted to 75,629 bales. The weight of the bale varies from 300 to 500 pounds, averaging about 375 pounds.

